

**Rural District Council of
Cockermouth**



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

for the year

1965

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twelfth and last annual report as Medical Officer of Health to this Authority.

To add point to my remarks on Brucellosis in last year's report, I must mention that another outbreak of similar type occurred in 1965. It is, however, gratifying to see that the problem of brucellosis in cattle with its consequent dangers to humans is now causing concern at national level which will result, we must hope, in a serious attempt to eradicate the disease, just as tuberculosis has virtually been eradicated in cattle.

The provision of welfare housing for the aged at Castle Gardens, Papcastle is now in its third year, and has served a very useful purpose. It is to be hoped that the provision of further schemes in the eastern part in association with Keswick will eventually materialise.

My years in this area have been pleasant and satisfying ones, and in a large measure this has been due to the friendliness and consideration I have received from the members and staff of this Council. It is with regret that I terminate my association with them and would place on record how much their co-operation, thoughtfulness and help has been appreciated.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PATTERSON,

Medical Officer of Health,

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. PATTERSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector,
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

G. J. SIMPSON, C.R.S.I. (until 30/9/65).

W. P. WALTON, C.R.S.A.S. (from 1/11/65).

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerk and Assistant:

J. D. HINDE.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1965)	21,150
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book	7,015
Rateable value at 31st December, 1965	£573,092
Product of a Penny Rate (1-4-65—31-3-66)	£2,283-9-11

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The rural area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south-west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts at Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies a coal mining area, part of the West Cumberland coalfield, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast also give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population of the Rural District, 21,150

The tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following, showing birth rates, death rates, and rates for maternal and infantile mortality.

Crude birth and death rates are corrected by means of Area Comparability Factors supplied each year by the Registrar General. They allow for varying age and sex distribution in each district and enable comparisons to be made with figures for other areas.

Again this year the factor for births is 1.02 and for deaths 1.10.

The total of live births was 319 compared with 300 in 1964, giving a birth rate of 15.1 (15.4 corrected) compared with 14.2 in 1964. Fifteen of the births were illegitimate.

There were seven still-births (which represents a rate of 22 per thousand live and still births) compared with 10 in 1964, 6 in 1963, 6 in 1962 and 4 in 1961.

The number of deaths at all ages was 222, which gives a death rate of 10.5 (11.5 corrected) compared with 12.4 (13.7 corrected) in 1964.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, compared with 5 in 1964.

Cancer deaths fell from 46 in 1964 to 29 in 1965. 4 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus compared with 6 last year.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1965.

DEATH RATES

	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000 pop. uncorrected	Rate per 1000 pop. corrected
1965	119	103	222	10.5	11.5
1964	140	123	263	12.4	13.7
1963	132	105	237	11.4	12.5
1962	136	114	250	12.2	13.1
1961	121	95	216	10.05	10.85
1960	129	116	245	12.0	13.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1 —		5 —		15 —		25 —		35 —		45 —		55 —		65 —		75 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningo-coccal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	2
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14 Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3
16 Diabetes	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Coronary disease, Angina	39	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	8	4	10	15
19 Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	10	4	13	8	10	12
20 Other heart disease	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
21 Other circulatory disease	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	9
22 Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23 Pneumonia	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
24 Bronchitis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34 All other accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35 Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	119	103	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	7	20	14	34	21	46	54

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS								
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
1965	142	162	304	4	11	15	319	15.1	15.4
1964	145	147	292	4	4	8	300	14.2	14.5
1963	159	171	330	4	10	14	344	16.5	16.8
1962	173	169	342	4	3	7	349	17.1	16.9
1961	151	168	319	5	3	8	327	15.2	15.1
1960	157	134	291	5	6	11	302	14.8	14.7

YEAR	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate			Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 illegit. births	Deaths 0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1965	1	3	4	—	—	—	12.5	13.2	—	9.4
1964	2	3	5	—	—	—	16.7	17.1	—	6.7
1963	6	3	9	—	—	—	26.2	27.1	—	20.4
1962	1	3	4	—	—	—	11.5	11.7	—	2.9
1961	2	2	4	—	—	—	12.2	12.5	—	12.2
1960	4	—	4	—	—	—	13.3	13.7	—	9.9

STILL BIRTHS									
Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	TOTAL BIRTHS
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
3	4	7	—	—	—	7	0.32	22	326
4	4	8	—	2	2	10	0.47	32	310
3	3	6	—	—	—	6	0.29	17	350
1	4	5	—	1	1	6	0.29	17	355
1	3	4	—	—	—	4	0.19	12	331
4	4	8	1	—	1	9	0.48	29	311

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Illeg- itimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		
			Excluding Abortion	Including Abortion	
Deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live Births	Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live and stillbirths		Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
6.3	27.6	4.7	—	—	—
3.3	35.5	2.7	—	—	—
11.6	28.6	4.1	—	—	—
2.9	19.7	2.1	—	—	—
9.2	21.2	2.4	—	—	—
6.6	35.4	3.6	2	2	6.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year showing varying causes and ages.

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Prematurity: (a) Bronchopneumonia						1				1
2. Congenital malformation: (a) Meningomyelocele		1			1					1
(b) Haemolytic disease of new-born (also Premature)	1				1					1
(c) Pulmonary Hyaline Disease (also Premature)	1				1					1
	2	1			3	1				4

SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
65—70 	15	7	22
70—75 	24	13	37
75—80 	21	17	38
80—85 	20	22	42
85—90 	6	10	16
90—95 	1	4	5
95—100 	1	—	1
Totals 	88	73	161
SENILE DEATH RATE 72% of total deaths (1964—67%)			

DEATHS FROM CANCER

							Males	Females
Alimentary:								
Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Respiratory:								
Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Glandular:								
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gall bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Reproductive:								
Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Other:								
Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13

(Ages at death can be found on page 7).

CANCER DEATH RATE: 1.4 per 1,000 population
(1964: 2.2 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 13 was due to Cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths	Other T.B. deaths	Total T.B. deaths	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 population
1965	0	0	0	—	—
1964	1	0	1	.05	.05
1963	0	1	1	.05	—
1962	0	0	0	—	—
1961	0	0	0	—	—
1960	2	0	2	.10	.10
1959	0	0	0	—	—
1958	0	1	1	.05	—

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Cause	No. of deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 of population
Motor Vehicle Accidents:			
1. Fall from moving car	1	.45	.05
2. Car driver in collision	1	.45	.05
3. Car passenger in collision	2	.90	.10
4. Motor cyclist in collision	2	.90	.10
5. Pedestrian knocked down	1	.45	.05
Falls:			
1. From roof	1	.45	.05
2. From stairs	1	.45	.05
Total	8	3.6	.40

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

BIRTH RATE:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
England and Wales	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.1
County of Cumberland	17.4	18.4	17.7	18.3	17.6	18.0
Rural Districts of Cumb.	16.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	17.5	17.6
Cockermouth Rural	15.1	14.2	16.5	17.1	15.2	14.8

DEATH RATE:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
England and Wales	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5
County of Cumberland	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.0
Rural Districts of Cumb.	11.8	12.0	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.0
Cockermouth Rural	10.5	12.4	11.4	12.2	10.05	12.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
England and Wales	19.0	20.0	20.9	21.4	21	22
County of Cumberland	16.9	18.3	22.0	26.4	23	23
Rural Districts of Cumb.	20.8	16.8	26.3	30.6	23	18
Cockermouth Rural	12.5	16.7	26.2	11.5	12	13

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA

Figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer are given in tabular form showing the number of Diphtheria Immunisations carried out, and the position at the end of 1965.

Once again, no case of diphtheria was notified during the year, the last notified case being in 1947.

SMALLPOX

Age when vaccinated or re-vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	Number vaccinated
Under 1	—	4
1	—	36
2—4	—	15
5—14	—	10
15 or over	—	1
	—	—
	60	66
	—	—

B.C.G. (TUBERCULOSIS)

Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination was continued as before, the age group being those born in the year 1952. In addition some children not already tested for various reasons were included.

Mass Miniature Radiography X-rays of the chest is only used to determine if positive reactors have been able to control the infection they have received. Of 326 eligible, 230 were tested. This is a consent rate of 70 per cent. Investigation of the 30 per cent who did not give consent showed that many of them had previously been tested elsewhere, mainly as contacts. The number of positive reactors was 16 or 7 per cent. This is in keeping with the national average, and it is gratifying to see the decrease from year to year. All of these children had a satisfactory X-ray.

Of the remaining 210 who were negative, 209 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Poliomyelitis vaccination has been continued as before—although public interest in this protection varies directly according to the presence or absence of the disease.

When there are no cases reported either locally or nationally, the attitude of the adult population is one of profound indifference.

Fortunately the state of immunity of infants, pre-school and school children is good, as the large majority have had the vaccine, with booster doses when necessary.

The vaccine now used is taken by mouth so that the procedure is easy both for administrator and recipient.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	Pre-1950	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Age	over 15	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	under 1	
No. who have completed a primary course at 31-12-65	780	26	31	13	29	20	31	33	43	67	56	55	153	225	212	192	43	2009
% of age group who have completed a primary course	5%	8%	10%	5%	10%	8%	12%	11%	15%	23%	19%	18%	47%	65%	63%	65%	14%	9%
No. who have completed a course plus 1 booster at 31-12-65	2744	40	40	55	51	33	25	42	17	15	29	113	72	6	5	3	—	3290
% of age group who have completed a course plus 1 booster	17%	12%	13%	20%	18%	13%	9%	14%	6%	5%	10%	39%	22%	2%	2%	1%	—	16%
No. who have completed a course plus 2 boosters at 31-12-65	208	206	220	186	190	192	207	209	206	205	177	53	2	—	—	—	—	2261
% of age group who have completed a course plus 2 boosters	1%	61%	72%	69%	69%	74%	79%	68%	73%	70%	59%	18%	1%	—	—	—	—	11%

MANTOUX TESTING AND BCG VACCINATION

(Children born 1952 and a few older ones not previously tested)

School	Total children eligible	No. Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative	No. given B.C.G. vaccination
Rural Schools	16	12	1	11	11
Cockermouth Schools	222	157	10	143	142
Keswick Schools	88	61	5	56	56
Totals	326	230	16	210	209

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION UNDERTAKEN DURING 1965

Year of Birth	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Primary Inoculation	—	—	30	27	16	19	13	1	2	7	20	114	101	350
Booster	7	68	72	51	48	55	77	52	7	20	71	32	—	560

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of infectious diseases notified in 1965 was 320 (192 in 1964). Of these 285 were measles.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER :

			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pulmonary	...	...	56	45	101
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	7	12	19
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	63	57	120
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PARA-TYPHOID FEVER

In August, 1965, there was an outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever at Blackpool which was traced to the consumption of untreated, infected, milk from one particular supplier. Many boarding houses, hotels, and camping sites obtained their milk from this source.

Out of the hundreds of people from this district who must have visited Blackpool about that time, members of three unfortunate families were found to be infected. None were seriously ill, and some not ill at all—their infection being discovered by bacteriological tests.

Children were excluded from school and those in jobs were asked to stay at home and were compensated for loss of wages until three consecutive negative samples indicated that the patient could be regarded as clear of infection.

It was into the middle of September before all were back at school or work.

This outbreak demonstrates another danger from unpasteurised milk and reinforces my arguments in last year's report (in connection with brucellosis) for the pasteurisation of all milk used for human consumption.

DYSENTERY

During the year extensive outbreaks of dysentery (mainly amongst children) occurred in two villages.

Working on the assumption that the transmission of the disease occurred mainly at school, all children suspected of being infected (whether ill or not) were excluded from school until proved by bacteriological tests to be clear of the disease.

Family contacts of those suffering from the disease were checked and any whose work involved food preparation or sale were laid off work and compensated until proved to be clear.

In all some hundreds of samples were taken over a period of four months by this Council's Public Health Inspectors, involving much time and travelling, and in this connection I should like to express appreciation of the work of Dr. D. G. Davies and his long-suffering staff at the Public Health Service Laboratory at Carlisle both in this outbreak and in the para-typhoid cases mentioned above.

The dysentery outbreaks eventually subsided, though whether due to the activities of this department or otherwise, is difficult to say.

BRUCELLOSIS

Routine testing of milk samples from dealers in an adjoining district revealed the presence of *Brucella Abortus* in one milk sample. The milk had been produced in this rural district.

The farm was visited and a Heat Treatment Order imposed on all milk produced on the farm. As is laid down in the Regulations, copies of the Order were sent to the Minister of Agriculture and to his local office at Carlisle. The Veterinary Officer of the Ministry, stationed at Cockermouth, Mr. N. D. Baird, was unstinting with his help in sampling the individual cows of the herd, and with advice to the farmer and to this department, and I should like to express my thanks to him.

The Order was in force for nearly six weeks, and was rescinded when repeated tests showed the herd to be free of infection,

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1965

	Total Cases	Males	Females	Cases per 1,000 pop.	Monthly incident of disease											
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	12	7	5	.57	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis { Paralytic Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	285	136	149	13.50	19	18	25	54	36	55	16	28	2	—	20	12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	—	1	.047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	14	8	6	.66	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	3	1	2	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis { Infective Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis { Respiratory Meninges and C.N.S. Other forms	2	1	1	.094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	320	155	165	15.14	21	19	27	56	37	61	19	38	5	1	24	12

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1965

	Age Distribution										Distribution by Parishes																																
	Total Cases	Age Distribution									Above Derwent	Allerby, etc.	Bassenthwaite	Bewaldeth	Blindcrake	Bothel, etc.	Bridekirk	Broughton	Broughton Moor	Blindbohel	Borrowdale	Brigham	Buttermere	Camerton	Clifton, Gt.	Clifton, Lt.	Crosscanonby	Dearham	Dean	Embleton	Gilcrux	Greysouthen	Lorton	Loweswater	Papcastle	Plumbland	Seaton	St. Johns	Setmuthy	Underskiddaw	Winscales	Wythop	
		Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	Over 65 years																																	
Scarlet Fever	12		3	7	2					1							2									1	2																
Whooping Cough	—																																										
Acute Poliomyelitis { Paralytic Non-Paralytic	—																																										
Measles	285	11	66	61	136	9	2			1	2					29	9	5	2	1			41	18	6	3	0	25	3	3		4	1	22	33				3	1			
Diphtheria	1						1																				1																
Acute Pneumonia	14	2		5	2	5								3		4										2		2	1														
Dysentery																																											
Smallpox	—																																										
Acute Encephalitis { Infective Post-infectious	—																																										
Enteric or Typhoid Fever																																											
Paratyphoid Fevers	6						4																																				
Erysipelas	—																																										
Meningococcal infection ..	—																																										
Puerperal pyrexia	—																																										
Food poisoning	—																																										
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—																																										
Tuberculosis { Respiratory Meninges and C.N.S. Other forms	2						1	1																																			
Totals	320	11	68	64	148	13	4	11	1	1	3		3		3	29	13	54	2	5			41	18	10	33	26	2	4	7	4	2	24	34	1				3	1			

Table showing Rainfall in inches, in 1965 compiled from observers in various parts of the district

Observation Station	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Greenways. Braithwaite	Gt. Broughton	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer	R. L. Harrison, Esq. Engineer to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	Miss I. Allison	J. J. Pattinson, Esq. Surveyor to Cockermouth U.D.	Public Health Dept. Cockermouth R.D.C.
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	8 inches	5 inches	5 inches
Height of Gauge above Ground	1 foot	1 foot	1 foot	Roof of Holmewood
Height of Gauge above sea level	620 feet	270 feet	300 feet	300 feet
1965	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	11.52	8.94	3.40	2.88
February ... ..	.73	.88	.63	.83
March	5.33	3.30	1.96	2.16
April	6.27	5.37	3.02	2.87
May	5.00	3.38	2.81	2.31
June	8.50	5.86	3.44	5.93
July	4.49	3.79	3.72	4.58
August	6.78	6.19	4.08	4.32
September	7.63	8.38	5.00	6.15
October	6.56	5.36	3.00	3.82
November	5.14	4.19	2.72	3.83
December	11.53	7.89	3.74	5.13
Totals	79.48	63.53	37.52	44.81

AIR POLLUTION TESTING

The sampling of air for smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution continued at Dean Moor throughout 1965.


As was reported last year, the testing station operated by this Council on behalf of the Ministry of Technology is a "control" to provide a standard by which heavily polluted areas may be compared with a "clean" area such as this.

The sulphur dioxide content of the air continued to be very small, and the heaviest smoke pollution (usually at times of dry weather with light east winds) only produced a maximum of 69 microgrammes per cubic metre of air, which is very low.

COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT



 Land over 1000'

 Land over 2250'



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twelfth annual report as
Public Health Inspector.

Towards the end of the year a start was made on inspection
under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, due
entirely to the efforts of Mr. W. P. Walton who commenced duties
in November, 1965, taking the place of Mr. G. Simpson.

This particular Act is the first in my experience placed under
the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, but enforceable by the
Local Authority. The Ministry has "gone to town" on it
in no uncertain manner, not only in the issue of reams of notes of
guidance, but in imagining that this legislation, if not the only, is
the most important activity of a local authority. It may well be
that in some congested city business areas this may be partially
true, but the first batch of inspections undertaken in this district
show that it is very unlikely that any office or shop worker in
this area is suffering hardship, eye strain or lack of air.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING—1965

1. NEW BUILDING.

The following table shows the houses built in each post-war year:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Privately</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Privately</i>	<i>Council</i>
1946	17	30	1956	20	18
1947	24	108	1957	30	30
1948	16	154	1958	26	56
1949	11	88	1959	79	43
1950	5	110	1960	102	21
1951	20	54	1961	113	68
1952	20	64	1962	86	11
1953	19	70	1963	83	97
1954	35	82	1964	63	27
1955	26	74	1965	42	9

The total of private houses finished has fallen somewhat, mainly due to the completion of the larger estates at Seaton.

It is interesting to note the changing distribution of private construction. A few years ago most houses were being built in estates in a few villages—Seaton, Crosby or Portinscale. The present-day pattern (set out in the table on the next page) shows new building to be much more widely distributed throughout the rural area.

The Council's house building programme continued as follows:

DEARHAM

9 houses were completed at Chapel Fold.

Land at Cross Hill has been bought and plans prepared for 5 bungalows. The plans were the subject of a dispute with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which was not resolved until late in 1965. Construction should start early in 1966.

SEATON

20 houses are being built in the Peatfield Road area and all should be completed by June 1966.

BROUGHTON MOOR

"Lucock Row", bought by the N.E.H.A., has been demolished and plans have been prepared for building 4 bungalows and 10 houses on the site. This is more than was anticipated, as it was originally thought that only 8 houses could be built there.

BROUGHTON

There is room for 4 bungalows on the old "Allotment Site" at Kirklea, and the N.E.H.A. have been asked to arrange to build them.

BRAITHWAITE

A site capable of holding 8 houses and 2 bungalows has been bought, planning approval obtained, and the N.E.H.A. are to be asked to proceed with their erection as soon as detailed house plans have been prepared and approved.

GREAT CLIFTON

The N.E.H.A. have been asked to make advance preparations for a further number of houses (about 30) on land owned by them near Riverside. This is being done.

COMPLETIONS IN 1965

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of 1965:

Village	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Dearham								9					9
Privately	16	1	1	3	5	3	2	3	7		1		42

Villages where houses were built during the year:

N.E.H.A.:

Dearham (Chapel Fold) 9

Privately:

Blindbothel 1

Branthwaite 1

Brigham 2

Broughton 1

Castle Inn 3

Crosby 1

Dearham 5

Eaglesfield 1

Embleton 3

Great Clifton 1

Greengill 1

Lorton 1

Loweswater 1

Newlands 1

Papcastle 1

Portinscale 4

Seaton 13

Thornthwaite 1

Villages where house building is in progress at the end of the year:

N.E.H.A.:

Seaton 20

Privately:

Applethwaite 2

Bassenthwaite 2

Birkby 1

Braithwaite 4

Branthwaite 2

Bridekirk 1

Broughton Moor 5

Crosby 7

Dearham 2

Dubwath 1

Embleton 2

Greysouthen 1

Lorton 1

Papcastle 10

Portinscale 4

Prospect 2

Seaton 7

Thornthwaite 1

HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	8	
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	4	
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	12	
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	36	
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	12	
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	12	
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	28	
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	12	
	Total		124	124

Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	66	
	1963	Papcastle (Castle Gardens)	16	
	1948	Seaton (Princess Ave. and Kings Ave.)	34	
	Total		116	116

Old houses bought and improved	1951	Furnace Row, Winscales	11	
	1956	Solway Mount, Crosby	2	
	Total		13	13

Total houses owned by the Council 253 253

HOUSES BUILT AND OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6	
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20	
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	28	
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24	
War-time (flat roof)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32	
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. & Kennedy Rd.)	50	
War-time agricul- tural	1944	Crosby (East End)	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2	
	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	2	
		Total	276	276
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	2	
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6	
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5	
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6	
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	4	
	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12	
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	14	
	1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2	
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32	
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20	
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96	
	1963	Broughton (Kirklea)	72	
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32	
	1948	Camerton (Greenend)	2	
	1955	Camerton (Kirkland)	6	
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4	
	1959-61	Crosby (Parkside)	30	
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	30	
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2	
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	6	
	1961-62	Dearham (Browside Rd. & G'lands Rd.)	24	
	1965	Dearham (Chapel Fold 2-18 Main St.)	9	
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6	
	1964	Dearham (School Lane 79-91 Main St.)	7	
	1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	78	
	1963	Gilcrux (The Forelands)	8	
	1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2	
	1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45	
	1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68	
	1960	Great Clifton (Lowther Street)	4	
	1964	Great Clifton (Riverside)	30	
	1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44	
	1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20	
	1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2	
	1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32	
	1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	4	
	1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18	
	1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4	
	1949	Plumbland (The Muslins)	20	
	1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12	
	1958	Seaton (Brookside)	12	
	1947-61	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	254	
	1952	Winscales (Meadowvale)	2	
		Total	1094	1094
Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.			1370	1370
Total houses belonging to the N.E.H.A. and the R.D. Council				1623

2. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Rather fewer grants were applied for than in the previous record year, but nevertheless 64 properties were improved and provided with modern amenities.

A change in the legislation affecting Standard Grants now enables the Council to give more assistance where a septic tank is provided, or where a bathroom cannot be fitted inside the house and a new structure has to be built. Previously these were only grant-aided under a Discretionary Grant.

Year	DISCRETIONARY GRANTS		STANDARD GRANTS	
	Approved	Completed	Approved	Completed
1950	2	—		
1951	5	2		
1952	11	8		
1953	8	5		
1954	20	14		
1955	33	23		
1956	32	38		
1957	32	20		
1958	42	45		
1959	54	42	9	—
1960	44	42	18	14
1961	62	51	12	14
1962	36	45	4	10
1963	50	44	12	5
1964	65	57	18	16
1965	54	49	9	15
Totals ...	550	485	82	74

3. SLUM CLEARANCE

The National Coal Board have honoured their undertaking not to re-let certain of their sub-standard houses when they become vacant, and at the end of 1965 the position was as follows:

Concrete Terrace, Gt. Clifton	50 houses	12 vacant
William Street, Gt. Clifton	20 houses	1 vacant
Chapel Brow, Bridgefoot	30 houses	4 vacant
The Nook, Gt. Broughton	25 houses	9 vacant

No properties were newly represented as unfit during the year, but action continued from previous years was as follows:

Reading Room Yard, Gt. Broughton:

In pursuance of an Undertaking, the owner of four cottages in this yard demolished one, improved one and is at present engaged in converting two into one for his own use.

Rose Cottage and Nook Cottage, Sunderland:

These two adjoining houses were the subject of demolition orders, and were about to be pulled down when a last-minute offer was made by a person eager to buy and renovate them. This offer was accepted by the Council and during the year they have been made into one house and completely modernised.

Lucock Row, Broughton Moor:

These 12 houses, all subject to demolition orders and which had been bought by the N.E.H.A., were demolished and the site cleared.

1 and 2 Smithy Yard, Gt. Broughton, Sunny Gardens, Camerton:

These three houses all had demolition orders in operation, but the owners had made no move to pull them down. The Council took action in default of the owners and demolished them, charging the owners with the cost.

Informal action resulted in two sub-standard houses, Nos. 31 and 33 Main Street, Dearham, for sale separately, being bought by one person with a view to making two into one, and renovating them.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	AREA IN ACRES	TOTAL HOUSES	ESTIMATE OF POPULA- TION	REFUSE
				Houses served by collection
Above Derwent	14756	478	1403	478
Allerby, etc.	2382	187	585	187
Bassenthwaite	6915	144	469	138
Bewaldeth	2631	12	45	12
Blinderake	6901	102	289	100
Bothel	3390	97	286	95
Bridekirk	4799	138	761	136
Broughton	1360	544	1499	544
Broughton Moor	1736	295	934	293
Blindbothel	4499	55	162	45
Borrowdale	16663	153	731	148
Brigham	1759	269	796	267
Buttermere	11231	44	197	41
Camerton	1402	66	192	66
Clifton, Great	997	534	1654	534
Clifton, Little	1080	159	405	159
Crosscanonby	2398	359	913	356
Dearham	2149	590	1695	590
Dean	8527	245	733	239
Embleton	3951	111	313	111
Gilcrux	2017	114	369	109
Greysouthen	1646	160	504	160
Lorton	5501	107	271	100
Loweswater	9411	68	167	62
Papcastle	1108	118	325	118
Plumbland	2568	157	440	153
Seaton	2040	1310	3756	1310
St. Johns	19481	162	489	146
Setmurthy	3298	44	160	39
Underskiddaw	8711	109	323	109
Winscales	2652	61	208	52
Wythop	3353	22	76	16
TOTALS	161312	7014	21150	6913

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY		SEWERING			PARISH
Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of pop. supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without modern sanitation	
411	1237	330	140	8	Above Derwent
187	585	170	15	2	Allerby, etc.
94	304	65	66	13	Bassenthwaite
9	34	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
89	253	71	23	8	Blindcrake
92	272	86	8	3	Bothel
136	754	99	31	8	Bridekirk
544	1499	492	52	—	Broughton
295	934	256	32	7	Broughton Moor
26	75	—	46	9	Blindbothel
80	381	81	71	1	Borrowdale
268	794	210	58	1	Brigham
9	36	—	42	2	Buttermere
66	192	49	13	4	Camerton
529	1640	526	4	4	Clifton, Great
159	405	158	—	1	Clifton, Little
352	888	342	13	4	Crosscanonby
590	1681	550	29	11	Dearham
237	710	189	42	14	Dean
94	256	56	44	11	Embleton
114	369	89	24	1	Gilcrux
160	504	113	46	1	Greysouthen
78	196	79	19	9	Lorton
10	25	10	44	14	Loweswater
117	321	109	9	—	Papcastle
154	429	136	13	8	Plumbland
1308	3750	1275	30	5	Seaton
3	12	49	99	14	St. Johns
30	109	12	27	5	Setmurthy
77	228	68	35	6	Underskiddaw
57	194	29	27	5	Winscales
9	31	2	17	3	Wythop
6384	19098	5701	1131	181	TOTALS

SEWERAGE

PARISH	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of Outfall	Houses Sewered
Above Derwent	471	Braithwaite Portinseale Thornthwaite	T T T	164 132 34
Allerby and Oughterside	187	Allerby Oughterside West Moor End	T T T	25 135 8
Bassenthwaite	141	Bassenthwaite	T	65
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blinderake	103	Blinderake Redmain Sunderland	T T T	47 11 13
Bothel	97	Bothel Threapland	T T	73 13
Bridekirk	138	Bridekirk Tallantire Dovenby	T T T	17 43 33
Brigham	269	Brigham Broughton Cross	T T	175 35
Broughton	546	Broughton	T	492
Broughton Moor	307	Broughton Moor Harker Marsh	T T	256 21
Blindbothel	54	—	—	—
Borrowdale	153	Rosthwaite Grange Stonethwaite	T T T	36 32 13
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	67	Camerton	T	49
Clifton, Great	533	Great Clifton Crossbarrow	T T	518 8
Clifton, Little	159	Little Clifton	T	158
Crosseanonby	358	Crosby Villa Crosscanonby and Crosby Birkby Bullgill	T T T T T	56 240 14 8

'S.O.' Outfall untreated to sea.

"T". Outfall to Treatment Works.

SCHEMES

PARISH	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of Outfall	Houses Sewered
Dearham	576	Dearham	T	550
Dean	243	Dean	T	27
		Deanscales	T	28
		Eaglesfield	T	55
		Pardshaw	T	17
		Ullock	T	24
		Branthwaite	T	37
Embleton	110	Embleton	T	56
Gilcrux	113	Gilcrux	T	77
		Greengill	T	12
Greysouthen	160	Greysouthen	T	113
Lorton	105	Lorton	T	79
Loweswater	66	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	117	Papcastle	T	84
		Belle Vue	T	25
Plumbland	157	Plumbland	T	116
		Ellen Villa	T	9
		Wardhall	T	11
Seaton	1297	Seaton	S.O.	1275
St. Johns	162	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Setmurthy	44	Dubwath	T	12
Underskiddaw	109	Millbeck Applethwaite & Thrushwood	T	68
Winscales	60	Furnace Row & Winscales Ave.	T	29
Wythop	22	Wythop Mill (pt. of Embleton Scheme)	T	2

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Williamson, Engineer to the West Cumberland Water Board, for the following information which relates to the Board's Water Undertaking in this District:

The extension to the Comb Gill supply was completed comprising reservoir, pumping station, chlorinator and 3in. mains for Seatoller and Rosthwaite villages.

The majority of the 2lin. mainlaying was completed on the 3rd Crummock Scheme.

The industrial supply scheme to feed Thames Board Mills Limited and Kimberly-Clark Limited started towards the end of the year.

A 3in. main was laid to Scarness and a 4in. main at Chapel, Bassenthwaite, a 3in. main at Armathwaite Hall, a 3in. main from Dean to Mockerkin and a 2in. main to Furnace House, Little Clifton.

Mains extensions to housing sites were completed at Papcastle, Seaton (North), Chapel Fold, Dearham and Park Avenue, Seaton.

WATER SAMPLES

Samples of water taken from public supplies totalled 132. Most of these were submitted by the West Cumberland Water Board for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service, and many were of raw water, before any treatment. The following analyses ignore those samples taken from sources before treatment:

Public Supply	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Lorton	9	11
Buttermere	11	1
Holme Beck	5	8
Embleton	3	8
Hause Gill	14	1
Grange	13	3
Combe Gill	1	—
Stoneycroft (Portinscale)	—	2
Force Crag (Braithwaite)	—	1

One sample was taken for chemical analysis. Two bacteriological samples from private supplies proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A new public convenience at Seatoller was under construction and was opened by Easter 1966. No further progress was made about the long-awaited convenience at Quayfoot Quarry, Borrowdale.

There has been little vandalism, only minor instances in the convenience at Lodore. It has been used as a doss-house on more than one occasion, by persons who are not too particular to sleep on the floor of a public lavatory.

SEWERAGE

An extension of the Braithwaite sewer was made to Spring Bank, Braithwaite. A start was made on a sewer extension at Papcastle to "The Mount" estate being developed by Messrs. Thomas Armstrong Ltd. A new surface water system is being laid to the eastern section of this village to exclude highway drainage from the foul sewer. This includes provision of a new outlet to the river.

The reconstruction of Oughterside sewage works was commenced in December, and repairs were carried out to Sunderland sewage disposal works.

REFUSE COLLECTION

This service continued largely as before. With the new Papcastle depot in use from April the Council engaged a fitter to carry out maintenance on all its vehicles and were able to undertake programmed servicing of the vehicles to keep interruption of normal working to a minimum, particularly important in the case of refuse collection vehicles.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1965.

	Bullocks	Heifers & Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	349	277	—	1839	457
Number inspected	349	277	—	1839	457
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	4	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	15	24	—	33	3
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	4.30	9.68	—	2.01	0.66
B. Tuberculosis only					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	15
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.27
C. Cysticercosis					
(1) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

BULLOCKS

12 livers—cirrhosis.

3 livers—abscesses.

COWS AND

HEIFERS

19 livers—cirrhosis.

4 livers—abscesses.

1 liver —necrosis.

SHEEP

25 livers—cirrhosis.

1 foreleg—bruising.

2 whole carcases—ill bled.

1 whole carcase—bruising.

1 whole carcase—uraemia.

PIGS

1 hindquarters—faecal contamination.

1 head—abscesses.

15 heads—tuberculosis.

16 lbs. leg—abscesses.

FOOD

MEAT

Regular routine slaughtering of animals for human consumption continues in the three licensed private slaughterhouses. The summary of slaughtering sets out the numbers dealt with.

A few Charolais cattle, bred and reared specifically for the meat trade have been inspected during the last six months. The first impression is that the flesh, though leaner, is more flabby and displays less attractively than that of other breeds. I have no information on the eating quality.

I should like to pay tribute to the older hands in the slaughtering and butchering business in this area. Generally, I find them to be far and away more reliable and responsible than the newer recruits to the trade, and their standards of hygiene are more advanced.

ICE CREAM

The registration of premises for the storage and sale of ice cream is an obligation which appears to be more and more evaded. While ignorance of the law obviously applies, I suspect that high-pressure salesmen are not always making it clear enough to their clients that registration is necessary before ice cream starts to be sold.

45 premises are registered, including one for the manufacture of soft ice cream at the retail premises.

MILK

Since the publicity resulting from the Medical Officer's item on Brucellosis in the last annual report, there have been moves to encourage Public Health Inspectors to take samples of milk for submission to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for *Brucella Abortus*.

It is, of course, acknowledged that only by sampling will the need for preventive measures be established. The difficulty lies, not in the initial sampling, but in the follow-up of those shown to be positive. After the Medical Officer has put a "heat-treatment" order on the farm, each cow in milk has to be sampled. Those shown to be positive are isolated from the herd and at this point the frustration starts, when it is realised that no power exists to prevent these animals being sold—perhaps to infect some other unsuspecting farmer's herd. Again, the fact that some of the cows have not produced positive samples on the first occasion is no indication that they would not do so on a second occasion.

Is it to be wondered that the suggestion of widespread sampling for brucellosis is viewed without much enthusiasm?

OTHER FOODS

The following foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit:

2 cans of Shoulder Ham (Yugoslavian) each of 11 lbs. weight—rancid.

1 can of Pork Shoulder (Dutch) of 9 lbs. weight—decomposing.

1 can of Shoulder Ham (Yugoslavian) of 11 lbs. weight—decomposing and mouldy.

SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

A start has been made by Mr. Walton on inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (reported below) and this has involved inspection of shops not only under the Act but under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Attention of shopkeepers has been drawn to such matters as the danger of storing goods on the sides of stairs, untidiness of storerooms etc. but there have been no widespread discoveries of gross inadequacies under the Hygiene Regulations.

The fact that there has been no reported outbreak of food poisoning in the district may not be of great significance in itself, but it is also true to say that no adverse comment has been received from outside (from visitors etc.) about unsatisfactory conditions in the catering industry, and this in itself is gratifying.

BAKEHOUSES

Four bakehouses were in operation throughout the year, one continuing to be used exclusively for the production of meat pies. In this bakehouse the coke-heated ovens were replaced by ovens heated by electricity. Two of the other bakehouses are known to be existing precariously and may shortly be abandoned. The staffing of bakehouses in small centres of population seems to be an increasing problem, and the larger bakery units are benefitting accordingly.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections:

	Premises registered during the year.	Total premises registered.	No. of premises inspected.
Offices	1	10	2
Retail Shops	—	28	14
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments	6	21	—
Fuel Storage depots	—	—	—

CONTROL OF PESTS

Despite the current worrying over Warfarin resistance in rats in some parts of the country this blood-anti-coagulant is still proving invaluable as a time saving and efficient means of control in this district. Indeed it has been used by the Health Department this year to the complete exclusion of other poisons, and has, as usual, been issued in quantity to householders so that they can deal with their rats themselves.

The number of reported infestations by both rats and mice has remained relatively constant over the last few years and is not causing concern.

Two infestations of catering establishment kitchens by cock-roaches have been controlled by use of an insecticidal lacquer.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

The provisions of this Act, insofar as they relate to old people not able to care for themselves, have not been invoked.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

No occasion arose when the Council was asked to undertake a burial at public expense.

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

1. No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	—
2. No. of decisions to issue Certificates	—
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords	—
5. No. of Undertakings refused	—
6. No. of Certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation	—
8. Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	—
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections —	
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

FACTORIES

A total of 48 factories are entered in the Factories Register, 47 of these being equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following is a summary of the various trade processes carried out :

	Powered	Non-powered
Joinery and Sawmilling	19	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	9	—
Blacksmithing	1	—
Baking	3	—
Heavy Engineering	1	—
Laundry	1	—
Welding	1	—
Slaughtering	3	—
Meat Products	6	—
Poultry Dressing	1	—
General Fitting	—	1
Car Breaking	1	—
Water Treatment	1	—

Building sites apart, 7 inspections have been recorded as carried out specifically under the Factories Act, and of these, 4 were inspections of bakehouses.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1965:

	No. on register	Inspections	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	47	7	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	5	32	—	—	—
TOTALS	53	39	—	—	—

(Note: Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARAVANING

Eleven sites whose licensed numbers range from 10 to 75 caravans have some pitches reserved for the tourist. The fact that any at all are reserved is largely due to a requirement of the Planning Authority. Otherwise, all pitches would probably be taken up by permanent vans (mostly to let) and often owned locally.

Only one site of any size has been added to the list this year and this was one first licensed in 1961, but never developed. Negotiations have been taking place with developers of another major site of very difficult access but apart from extensive improvements to the road no further progress has been made.

It has been noticeable that among occupiers of caravans on the one residential site in the Council's area, a greater number than ever before have made application for a Council house. Perhaps the recent hard winter has revealed the inadequacy of the caravan as a permanent home ?

CAMPING

Yet another season has gone without any Governmental attempt to improve the inadequate legislation embodied in the Public Health Act, 1936. Indeed, even the rumours of impending new legislation, prevalent shortly after the introduction of the "Caravan Act", have died down.

Inevitably, any radical changes would tread on a lot of toes and regimentation would hit hard at the many "free enterprise" members of the camping fraternity. Nevertheless, we seem to lag behind the Continental countries in this respect.

The "Registered Camping Sites" scheme in Borrowdale seems to have had another successful season thanks largely to the efforts of Mr. A. Connor whose very appearance is that of authority and who, when accompanied by his ash-stick and his two farm dogs fits in well with the local scene.

GYPSIES

Occupation of a parcel of unfenced land in Winscales parish by a group of gypsies was the first major incident of this nature to occur in this district. They came in some fourteen caravans or self-propelled dwellings and virtually took possession of this and much of the adjoining land.

They tried to make me believe that they all used the sole toilet of an adjoining bungalow by arrangement with the owner-occupier. In fact at a later inspection it was found that the railway embankment and hedgerows within 200 yards of the site were unbelievably fouled by their excrement and their rubbish was as liberally scattered. It was fortunate that the police were eventually able to oust these invaders from this piece of land (which was in disputed ownership), as the public health legislation appeared to be totally ineffective.

Hitherto I have regarded the occasional gypsy visitor with a benign indifference. Henceforth I am afraid that I shall regard him as an undesirable to be moved on from his temporary resting place as quickly as possible before his filth can accumulate,

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION DURING 1965

Ashplace, ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspools, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Closets: Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privy-middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dykes and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food and Drugs Act:									
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses Inspected:									
Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
For overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Infectious diseases, re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Meetings and interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
National Assistance Act.									
Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples: Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Shops Act, 1950	—
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	—
Verminous premises	—
Water supplies	7

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